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developments have shown that a good deal was read into the situation that was not in it. The State Department has declared both publicly and privately that there was no intention of consummating the arrangement in a clandestine way and without its taking the usual course in the Senate, and that the protocol would be sent to the Senate as soon as the official copy reached Washington. It has also been explicitly denied from San Domingo that the alleged arrangement had gone into effect on the first day of this month.

The trouble seems to have arisen primarily from the fact that the agreement was made and signed in San Domingo and not in Washington, and that considerable time was necessary for the official copy to reach this country. That gave opportunity for all sorts of perverted interpretations to get abroad through the press, which, it seems, can rarely resist the temptation to exploit any sort of reports that will arouse excitement. The character of the protocol that has been given out from San Domingo, which is probably substantially correct, also indicates that the gentlemen who drafted it did not understand diplomatic processes well enough to be entrusted with such negotiations.

As to the advisability of an arrangement with San Domingo by which, at the request of that republic, our government shall assume control of her finances in order to help her out of the straits into which she has fallen, that is a very large question, and, it must be confessed, also a two-sided question. On general principles, that one government should in a large and generous spirit help another out of financial difficulties would seem to be just as proper, and under certain conditions as obligatory, as for one individual to come to the rescue of another. This is often done in common life. Why should not nations also come to a level of goodwill and unselfish benevolence where the same thing might occur in a natural way without arousing suspicion of sinister motives?

But if, on the other hand, assuming control of the finances of a bankrupt government means the inauguration of a policy which will almost inevitably involve the necessity of a general protectorate for an indefinite period of time; if it makes practically certain the extension of the same sort of control and protectorate to a dozen other financially stranded states; if it is sure to encourage creditors who have in the spirit of greed taken senseless and reckless risks to insist that the helping government shall see that all their claims are met; if, further, the assuming of financial protectorates over such states cannot well fail to lead straight to the loss of their independence and to their ultimate annexation, with all that that means of injury to the cause of political freedom, then it is clear that the government ought to keep entirely out of the business.

We do not say that our government ought not to

help San Domingo, at the latter's request, through her financial troubles. If this can be done in a safe freedom-respecting way, it will be vastly better than to have the European governments collect the debts of their citizens by violence, as they were proceeding to do in the case of Venezuela. But any arrangement for this service ought to stipulate specifically that the independence and autonomy of the republic shall never be impaired; that the agreement shall run for a limited number of years; that it shall not be considered in any way a precedent to be followed in the case of other countries; and that all claims of the citizens of foreign countries against the government of San Domingo shall be arbitrated, to determine their just amount, before payment of them is begun. This last matter is of the very highest importance, as the history of such claims proves that only about twenty per cent. of the amounts demanded are as a rule legitimate. A specification of this kind in any agreement made would be an effective check upon European governments which might wish to make the United States the tool of their greed.

It seems to us that an arrangement of this kind might be made by our government with San Domingo which would prove to be a most effective instrument of peace and friendly relations and at the same time by its indirect influence promote a better economic order among several of the republics south of us.

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### Editorial Notes.

#### Funds for the Year's Work.

The members and friends of the American Peace Society are again kindly reminded that their contributions for the work of the Society the present year will be most gratefully received. The opportunity for extended and effective effort in advancing the principles for which the Society has so long labored has never been so favorable as now. The past year has been one of most encouraging progress, as indicated by the signing of the numerous arbitration treaties, the unusual success of the Peace Congress and other international gatherings, the call for a new Conference at The Hague, etc. Public opinion is undergoing a rapid change in its attitude towards war, and multitudes of men and women are now open to light and conviction on the subject who have not hitherto been inclined to listen to its claims. With a little faithful effort many of these can be brought into the peace ranks and the movement thereby greatly strengthened and enlarged. Increasing demands are made upon the Society's office for literature and information in regard to the different aspects of the cause. To respond properly to all these growing demands, to continue to promote arbitration, the further development of the Hague Court, the creation of a regular international congress, the reduction of arma-

ments, etc., necessitates the constant increase of our resources. There is no field now open for humane service where the same amount of money will do more than in this for the redemption of humanity from the sore ills which have so long afflicted and retarded it. Send us your help, however small. Send a dollar, or two dollars, or five, or ten, or a hundred. Induce somebody to subscribe for the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, or to become a member of the Society. See that your friends and neighbors know how great the Peace Movement has become, and that they become actively associated with it. Make all checks and money orders payable to the American Peace Society.

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**After the  
Peace Congress.**

As an outcome of the work of the Boston Peace Congress and the subsequent peace meetings held in various cities, considerable progress has been made in the organization of American peace sentiment. A society has been formed in New York city among the German-Americans with nearly a hundred members. This society, of which Dr. Ernst Richard of Columbia University is president, has undertaken an active propaganda in favor of the ratification of the arbitration treaties now before the Senate. It proposes also to use its strongest possible influence in behalf of the cause of arbitration and peace, among German-speaking people everywhere.—A strong arbitration and peace society has also been organized at Cincinnati with about one hundred and twenty-five members. The president is Professor P. V. N. Myers, formerly of the faculty of the University of Cincinnati. Among the vice-presidents are Bishop Walden, President Ingalls of the Big Four Railway, Judge Rufus B. Smith, Mr. William Christie Herron, and others of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati.—A society has also been formed or is in process of formation at Cleveland, Ohio, with President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University as president.—At Pittsburg, Pa., an organization has also been effected, the details of which we have not received except that Mr. Carnegie has accepted the position of vice-president.—At Toronto, Canada, where there previously existed an excellent peace organization connected with the Friends Association, a Canadian Peace Society has been formed for the Dominion as a whole. Both the New York society and that at Cincinnati are auxiliaries of the American Peace Society.—In response to the vote at the Peace Congress in favor of the establishment of strong "Pacific Centres" in the great capitals of the world, the Countess Bobrinsky, of the Women's Universal Alliance, has secured a contribution of \$20,000 toward the establishment of an Institute of Peace in Paris.—Since the close of the Peace Congress also the membership in the American Peace

Society and the subscriptions to the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* have been increasing more rapidly than ever before.

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**The War.**

It is still the war—the unfortunate, the horrible, the cruel, the wicked war. We read about it by day; we think about it by night. We wake in the morning eager to find in the dispatches some word of hope that peace is near. But it is always the war that confronts us—relentless, merciless, cruel, full of death and woe. All hope of an immediate ending of the conflict that was awakened by the fall of Port Arthur has for the present died away. The government of the United States is anxiously watching, we are informed, for the first practicable moment to offer mediation, either alone or with other powers, to bring the war to a close. Public demand for the end of the struggle is increasing in volume daily. But both of the belligerents have informed all the Foreign Offices that they will not accept mediation if offered. We must expect, therefore, to see the bloody tragedy unfold itself for no one knows how long still. The great armies in Manchuria, facing each other in lines said to be eighty miles in length, after several weeks of inactivity and recuperation, fell to fighting again on the 26th of January. This last battle, the battle of the Hun river, was one of the most dreadful of the war. Few details of it have reached us. But those which have come have made one feel over again all the heartless inhumanity of war. The Russian troops were hurled against the Japanese defenses in zero weather, in blinding snow. The hands and feet of the men were benumbed by the intense cold. The slightest wound caused excruciating pain. Warm blood oozing from wounds began immediately to freeze. The seriously wounded who did not receive immediate attention died within an hour. The surgeons and nurses could do little in the way of relief, as they had to wear leather gloves or mittens in order to resist the cold. And after all this torture and sacrifice of men no palpable results were obtained, both sides retaining practically their former positions. And the armies are still lying there, burrowing for protection in the ground like animals, waiting for warmer weather in order to fall again upon and slay each other by tens of thousands. And this is what "civilized" war condemns men to! And there are still men who deliberately uphold the monstrous thing!

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**North Sea  
Commission.**

The inquiry of the Commission appointed to investigate the firing of Russian warships upon the British trawlers in the North Sea was begun in Paris the 25th of last month. The Commission consists of Sir Lewis Beaumont representing England, Vice-Admiral Dabassoff representing Russia,

Baron von Spaun of Austria, Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis of the United States and Admiral Fournier of France. Admiral Fournier is the president of the Commission and the umpire. The Commission was most cordially welcomed to Paris by President Loubet, who gave them a brilliant reception at the Elysée Palace. Foreign Minister Delcassé set apart for the meetings of the Commission a handsome suite of rooms in the Quai d'Orsay Palace (Foreign Office), where fifty years ago, after the Crimean War, the Treaty of Paris was drawn up. The hearing of witnesses was begun on the 25th of January, and it is expected that the investigation will require at least six weeks. The opening meeting was attended by a score or more of seamen and fishermen from Hull. Public interest in the inquiry has been greatly increased by the fact that the hearings are public. It may seem to some a bit incongruous that a pacific commission of inquiry like this should be composed of five brave admirals from five of the greatest fighting fleets of the world. It was doubtless their expert knowledge of marine affairs which led to their selection rather than men from the diplomatic service, of whom peace commissions are generally composed. We confess that we are pleased to see admirals chosen for this sort of service. So long as the nations have such a class of men, they cannot put them to better use than that of helping to settle in a really pacific way the quarrels of the world. It will do the admirals themselves good, the whole class of them, and it will accustom the people to thinking that there is higher service in the world for men of the large abilities usually possessed by admirals than that of manipulating in ornamental manœuvres or in bloody conflict the huge instruments of death and destruction which are now burdening the seas.

#### The Naval Appropriation.

The increase in the national expenditures over the receipts and the prospect of a deficit of fifty or sixty millions of dollars at the end of the present fiscal year has created alarm in government circles at Washington. In the effort to keep down expenses the proposed naval appropriation for the next year of about one hundred and fourteen millions has been cut down in committee to something over one hundred millions, the number of battleships recommended by the Navy Department being reduced from three to one, and most of the subsidiary vessels cut off entirely. This effort of the House Committee to check the needless and worse than useless growth of the navy is most satisfactory as far as it goes. Its meaning can be appreciated only when it is remembered that it is against the wishes of the President and the Secretary of the Navy, who are both anxious that the Presidential program for the navy, as laid out in the recent Message, shall be carried out to

the full, to whatever lengths the deficit may go. It is probable, therefore, that the cutting down of the proposed budget is motivated by something deeper than the mere matter of the increased deficit. The policy of indefinite naval expansion on which the government has entered has all along been strongly opposed by a respectable body of enlightened, patriotic citizens throughout the country. Recently this opposition has much increased as the folly of the big navy idea has come to be better understood. It has within a year made itself heard in emphatic protest within the House of Representatives itself. We hope, at least, that this deeper motive is behind the reduction of the proposed appropriation, and that thus there is coming to the country a real change of attitude toward the new naval policy. If this is not the case, the reduction of the budget this winter means but little. If the policy continues, the navy will get, with interest next year or the following what it fails to obtain now. The American people in all the States should see to it that the policy is radically changed, and that the present protest in Congress is vigorously supported to that end. The folly of a country situated as ours entering at this late day on a policy of naval increase based upon the theory that all other nations are our natural enemies, and that without a vast fleet of fighting ships we shall speedily go to the international dogs, is too big to be characterized by any ordinary terms.

#### Another Cremer Memorial.

William Randal Cremer, M. P., who has already brought two influentially signed memorials to Washington in favor of an Anglo-American arbitration treaty, does not relax his efforts to bring about this most desirable end. He has had another memorial prepared and sent to Washington which in some respects surpasses in weight either of the former ones. It was signed by 7432 representatives of British industrial and provident organizations, having a total membership of more than two and three-quarter millions of citizens of the United Kingdom. As an expression of opinion from workingmen in favor of the pacific settlement of international disputes, it is declared to be without a parallel. The petition recalls the arbitration memorial of 1887 signed by 234 members of the House of Commons, the action of the United States in 1890 in adopting the Sherman concurrent resolution, and the resolution unanimously adopted by the House of Commons in 1893, in favor of a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. The memorial also calls attention to resolutions of like purport, adopted by numerous workingmen's assemblies, and to the friendly attitude of the British government in the matter. A printed copy of this remarkable petition

was presented to each member of the United States Senate on January 24. We do not wish Mr. Cremer to lack any opportunity of continuing in the noble work to which he has devoted himself for more than thirty years, but we sincerely hope that the action of the Senate in the matter of the arbitration treaties now before it — one of them with Great Britain — will be such that he may never be permitted to send another such memorial to this country. And such we confidently expect will be the case. We shall hang our American heads very low if it turns out otherwise.

**Education  
versus Armies.** In his inaugural address as president of the University of Cincinnati, Charles W. Dabney said in November last:

"Democracy is something nobler than a policeman guarding and protecting our property and our rights. The democracy establishes its public schools to train new citizens and to fit them for self-government, and when it shall have done its full duty in this respect there will be little need of policemen and soldiers. A democracy spending hundreds of millions for warships and forts, for armies and navies, is enough to give devils joy. If we spent one-fourth of this treasure in schools and missions, the whole world would soon be ours in bonds of love, and there would be no need of these engines of death and destruction."

How far we are as a nation from doing our duty in the education of the people, in the way here characterized by President Dabney, appears from the fact that we are spending as much annually on army, navy and fortifications as upon the whole free public school education of the forty-five states and territories, and about ten times as much as for the current expenses of all our colleges and universities.

**Action of  
Chicago.** A public mass meeting, to support the ratification of the arbitration treaties, was held in Association Hall, Chicago, at noon on January 31, under the auspices of the International Arbitration Society of Chicago. The details of the meeting were arranged by the Secretary, Mr. Charles C. Hyde, Lecturer on International Law in Northwestern University. In the absence of Mayor Harrison, Corporation Counsel Tolman presided, and the speakers were Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, Hon. J. M. Dickinson, Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, Gen. O. O. Howard and Hon. Robert T. Lincoln. The Commercial Club, the Board of Trade and the Standard Club all sent delegates. Letters were read from President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois and from Hon. Wm. J. Bryan. The following resolutions, presented by Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, were adopted:

*Whereas*, The method of settling international disputes and

difficulties by arbitration rather than by force is in accord with the highest precepts of reason and humanity; and

*Whereas*, The civilized nations of the world have, by jointly establishing the permanent court of The Hague, recognized the moral obligation which rests upon them to avoid the horrors of war by the submission of their controversies to judicial determination; and

*Whereas*, The government of the United States, which for the last half century has been foremost in the actual resort to arbitration, has negotiated and is negotiating treaties with various powers, making compulsory upon the contracting nations the reference of disputes of a certain nature to the international court at The Hague; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, citizens of Chicago, in public meeting assembled, favor the extension by the government of the United States of the principle of international arbitration to all questions which cannot otherwise be brought to a pacific determination; and it is further

*Resolved*, That since the proposed treaties extend the operation of arbitration in accord with the moral, political and economic interests of this country and of the world, we earnestly request our representatives in the United States Senate to exert their influence in behalf of such treaties and of their prompt consideration and approval by the senate; and it is further

*Resolved*, That the secretary of this meeting be and hereby is directed to forward forthwith copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the president of the Senate, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the junior Senator from Illinois.

On the 11th of January the *Christian Herald's Great Symposium*. *Herald* had a remarkable symposium on the question, "What is the most desirable thing to be hoped for by the American people during the four years of President Roosevelt's Administration?" The replies covered six pages of the paper and were sent by forty-six different persons, — members and ex-members of Congress, educators, governors and ex-governors of States, sociologists, authors, financiers, diplomats, civil service leaders, publicists, clergymen, prominent women, etc. The editor of the *Christian Herald* points out that, though there was no intention of having it so, peace and arbitration had a preponderance of advocates over any other measure in the proportion of three to one. The list of those putting forward arbitration and peace as the most desirable thing to be hoped for included Senator W. P. Frye, Senator S. M. Cullom, Postmaster-General Wynne, Hon. John W. Foster, Richard A. McCurdy, Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Dr. E. E. Hale, President Charles F. Thwing, Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Hon. Richard Bartholdt, M. E. Ingalls and others well known for their devotion to the cause of peace, both international and social and industrial. This superb array of peace expression shows how deeply and widely the desire for the settled peace of the world is taking hold of thoughtful men and women everywhere. The general sentiment of those in the symposium who declared effort for peace to be the most desirable thing to be hoped for in the next four years is admirably expressed by Richard A. McCurdy, president of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, who says:

"The most desirable work of constructive statesman-

ship to be hoped for in President Roosevelt's administration is to lead the way towards the pacification of nations, through the constitution of a universal tribunal of arbitration, to which such nations can look for an impartial and intelligent judgment upon the differences that may from time to time arise between them. While the total abolition of war may, under present conditions of thought, be still a distant dream, yet this Republic should exert its ever-increasing influence to narrow the occasions and therefore the justification of armed conflict. To the great work of the permanent pacification of humanity no nation can make a greater contribution than ours, and no previous President ever had a greater opportunity for such permanent service to mankind than the present President of the United States."

### Brevities.

. . . The official stenographic report of the Thirteenth International Peace Congress held at Boston in October last is now practically completed. It makes a book (paper covers) of about 350 pages. Any one may obtain a copy of it from the office of the American Peace Society by sending a request for it and enclosing ten cents to cover postage and wrapping.

. . . A diplomatic conference was held at The Hague in December, under the presidency of the French Minister, Mr. Montrel, to consider the adoption of measures for the adaptation of the Geneva Red Cross Convention to maritime warfare. A convention was signed providing that in time of war hospital ships should be exempt, in the ports of the contracting parties, from all duties imposed upon other ships. The convention is open to the powers which were not represented in the conference, if they wish to adhere.

. . . Since our last issue we have received information of the signing of arbitration treaties between Switzerland and France, and Switzerland and Norway and Sweden. This carries the number of treaties signed up to twenty-eight.

. . . On Sunday afternoon, January 27, Edwin D. Mead delivered an address on "The Higher Patriotism" in the People's Pulpit, Milwaukee. This was one of a series of addresses on vital questions of the day which Rev. Thomas Edward Barr, the pastor, is having given before his congregation. The first of these addresses for the year was given by B. F. Trueblood on the 4th of December and the second by Lucia Ames Mead on the 15th of January. Both dealt with the cause of peace.

. . . At the annual meeting and banquet of the Boston Association of the Alumni of Amherst College, held in Boston January 30, and presided over by Mr. Alden P. White of Salem, the subject of "International Arbitration; the Possibilities of Academic Influence toward this Ideal," was discussed. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Boston Association of the Amherst Alumni met in annual meeting, nearly three hundred strong, urge upon the Senate the propriety of immediate ratification of the pending treaties of arbitration.

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be sent to each of the Senators of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

. . . The arbitrators in the claim of the Reid-Newfoundland Company against the Newfoundland government for \$3,488,898, for expropriating the colonial telegraph system which the Reid Company had leased for fifty years, have just awarded the Reids \$1,503,100, with three per cent. interest since October, 1903, making a total of \$1,563,244, payable in cash before June 15. Each side bears its own costs, about \$50,000.

. . . The Hay-Bond Newfoundland reciprocity treaty was favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations on the 4th inst. It is believed that it will pass the Senate.

. . . The Lombard Peace Union at Milan, Italy, has issued its *Almanacco Illustrato* for 1905. It is full of interesting peace articles in Italian by leading Italian peace workers and has a wide circulation throughout the entire peninsula.

. . . A similar Peace Almanac for 1905, in French, has also been published by the *Association de La Paix par le Droit*, at 8 rue Garancière, Paris. It has a preface by Mr. d'Estournelles de Constant and articles by Frederic Passy, Theodore Ruysen and other prominent French workers.

. . . The pecuniary claims treaty drawn at the last Pan-American Congress has been ratified by the governments of six of the American republics.

### THE FIELD OF HONOR.

Soldier and statesman fall no more  
Like Hamilton, slain in his pride;  
No sailor hero seeks the shore  
To die as great Decatur died;  
For honor's code of murderous lust  
Lies buried 'neath dishonor's dust.

Now in the dark east waits the day  
Long prophesied, prayed, yearned for still,  
When angered nations shall obey  
God's law for men — thou shalt not kill.  
Then all the codes of blood shall cease,  
And fields of honor smile with peace.

— M. A. DeWolfe Howe.

### War's Song.

BY ALICE B. TWEEDY.

Resound, ye clarion trumpets! Louder and louder blow!  
Blow the news of war in every ear, to beat the drum and go;  
Why do we loiter here to-day, a set of womanish fools?  
Away with the leash of reason; 'tis the thong of force that rules!

Avenge our country's blood! Let us make her river a sea!  
In a gory flood engulf it to swell the tide of the free.  
Laggards and cowards all, why sit ye at home and wait?  
Judgment and justice are weakness, of white-livered Peace the bait.

Are there no men left in these last days to bravely do or dare?  
To snatch up the glove or refuse the badge of dishonor to wear?  
Weaklings that prate of patience when replies should be shot  
and shell!

To the winds with civilization, unloose the bloodhounds of  
hell!